

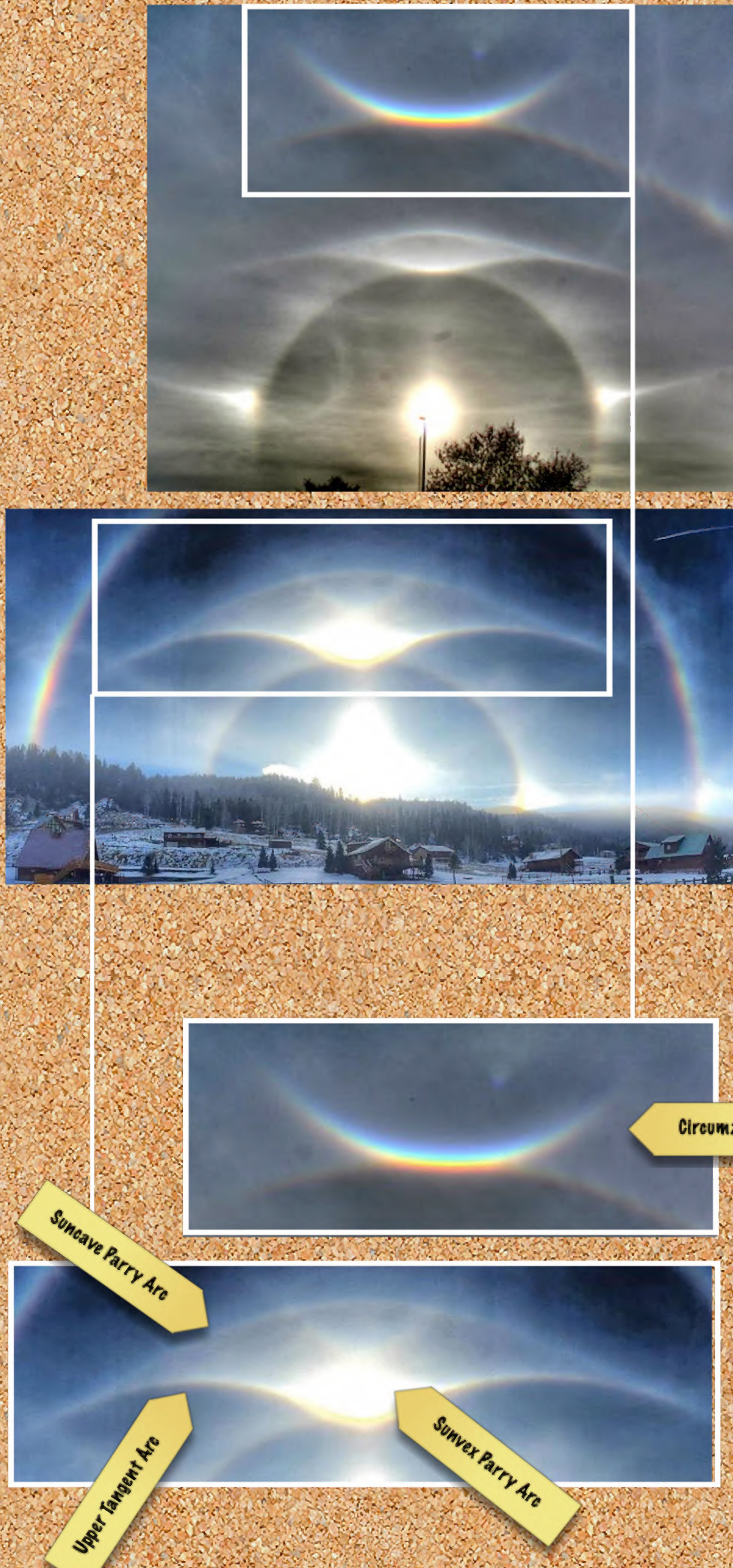
DIRECT, OPTICAL EVIDENCE THAT THE LOCUS OF EACH RESPECTIVE SOLAR & LUNAR POINT IS GEOMETRICALLY SATISFIED BY A CRYSTALLINE SPHERE...

aka 'CELESTIAL SPHERE', 'COSMIC EGG', depicted as 'BRAHMANDA' in Sanskrit

Sunvex & Suncave Parry Arc, Upper Tangent Arcs, Circumzenithal Arc with corresponding prism

Solar/Atmospheric 'Phenomena'

4 Arcs total with corresponding prism



Water Caustics Experiment

light source @ obtuse angle

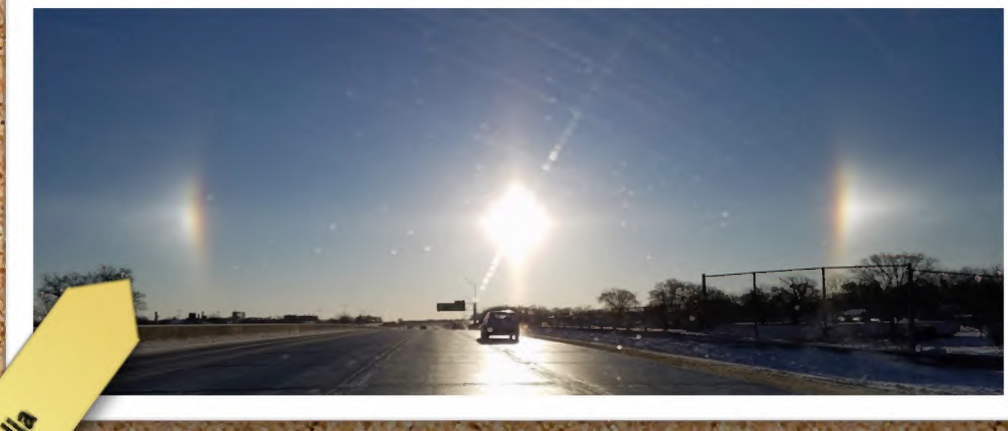


anti-solar/atmospheric 'Phenomena'

'Anti-Solar Parry Arc'



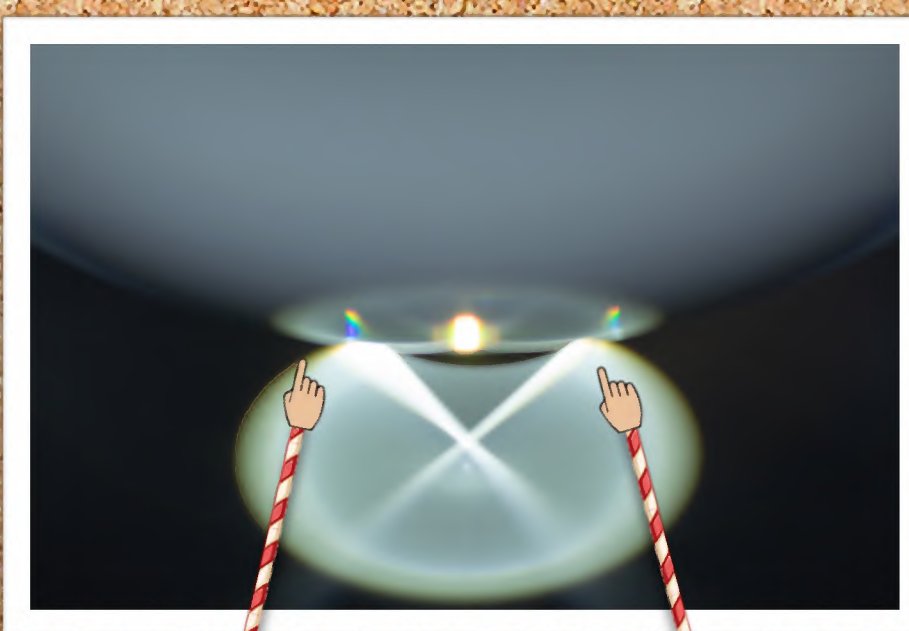
Parhelia (sundogs) in atmosphere



Parhelia

Crystalline sphere caustics experiment

Light source @ acute angle



Parhelia on Crystalline Sphere

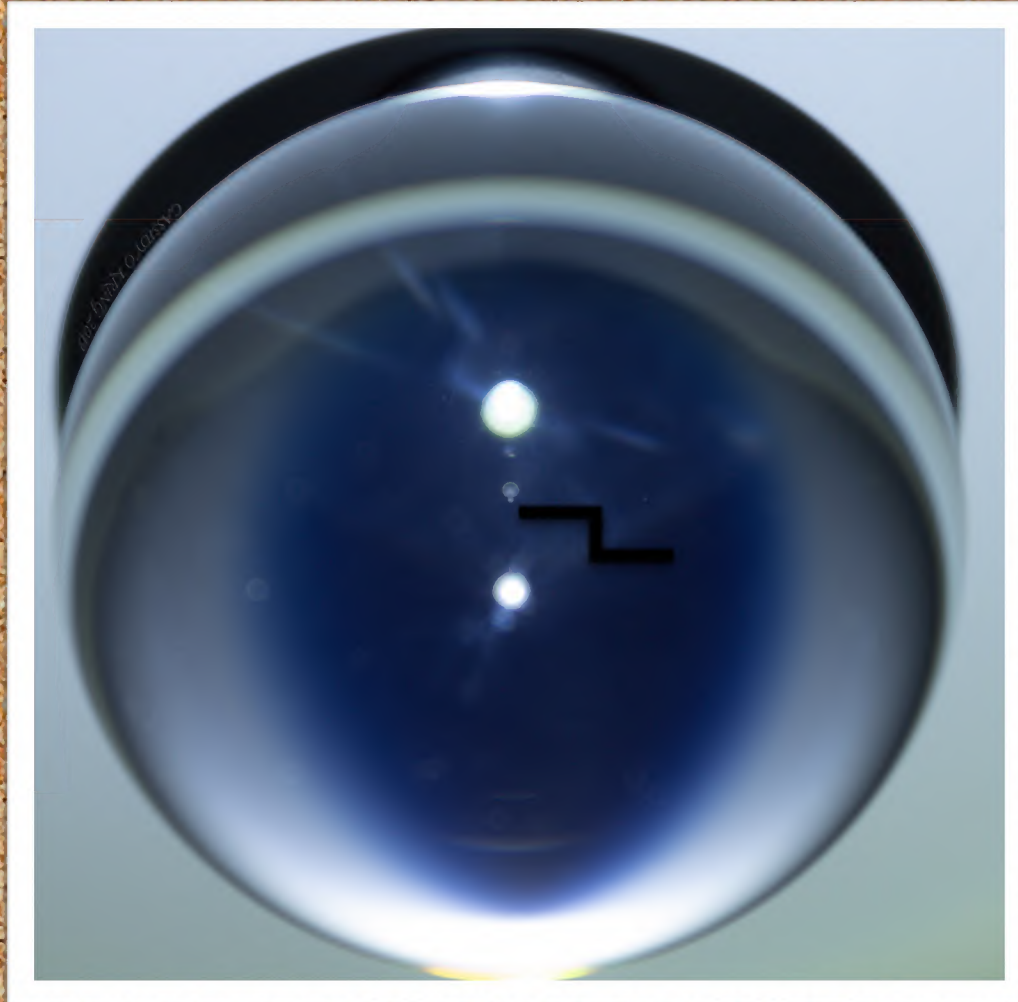
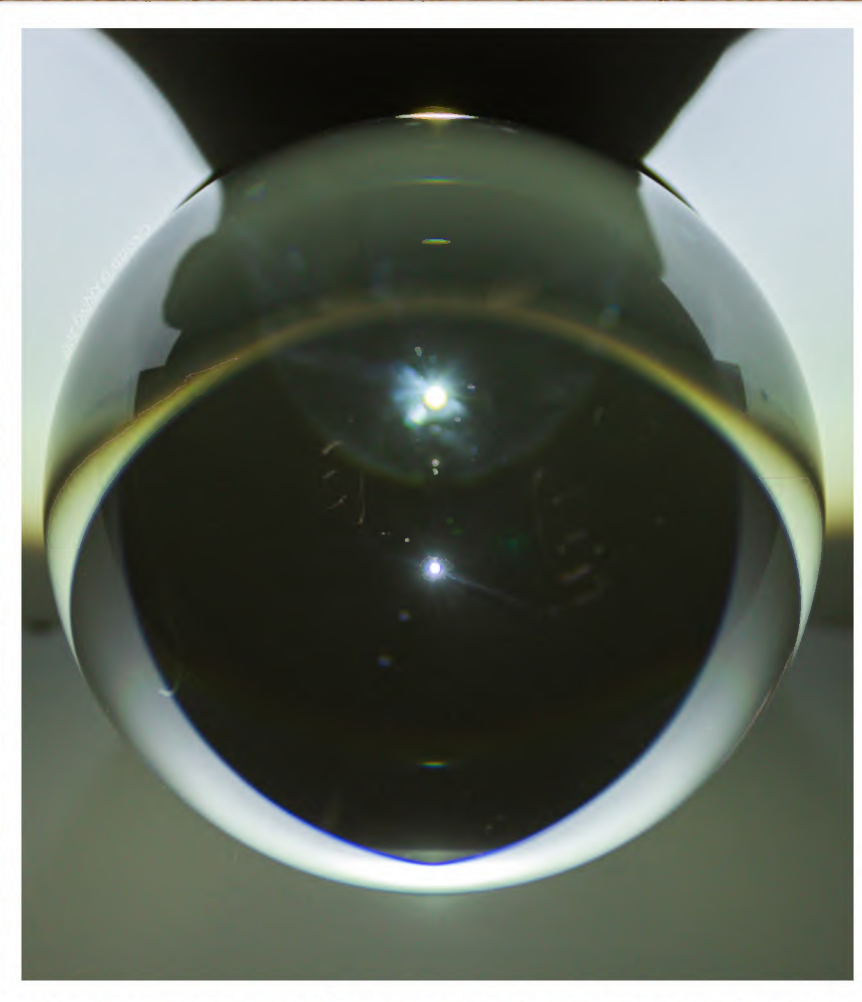


Parhelia

Solar/Atmospheric 'Phenomena'



Crystalline sphere optics experiment



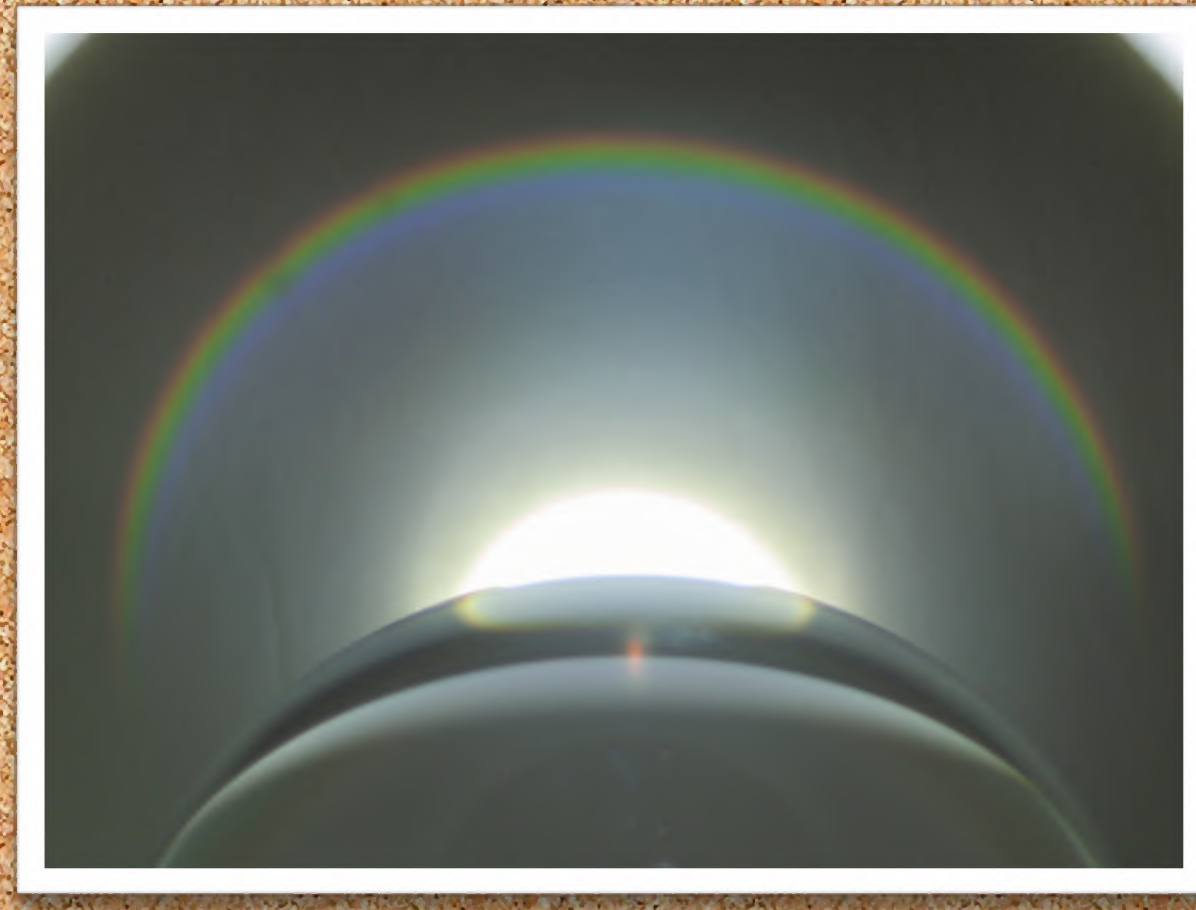
Solar Circumscripted Halo



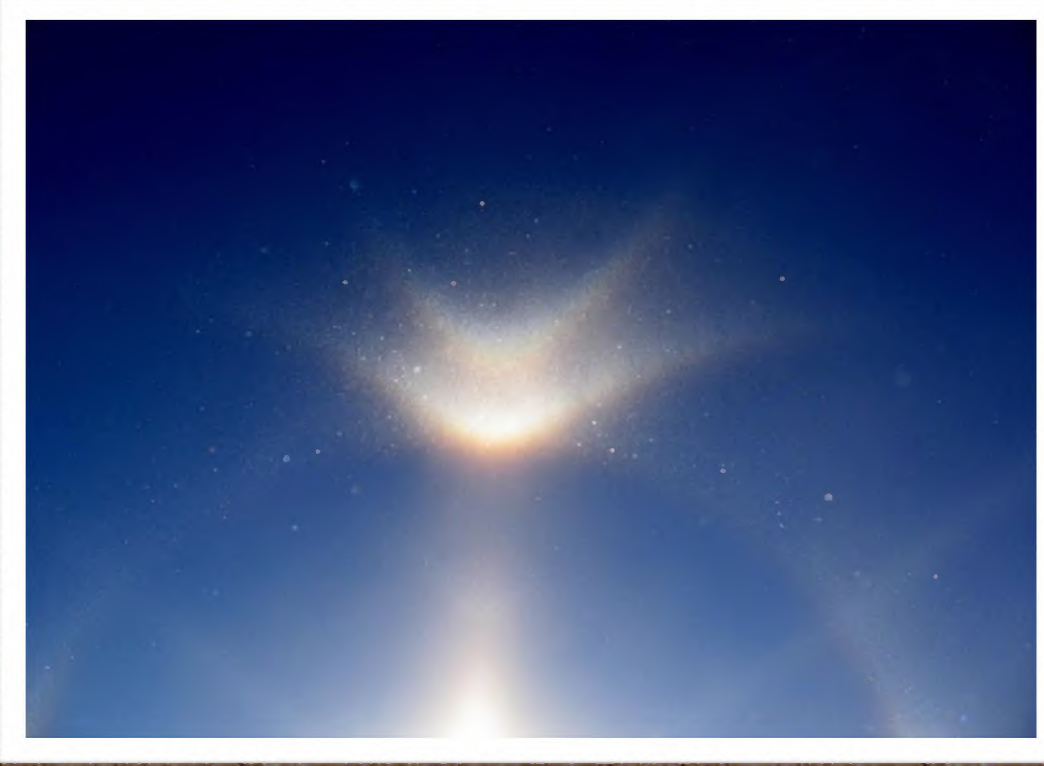
Halos & Rainbows



Crystalline sphere caustics



Parry & Upper Tangent Arcs



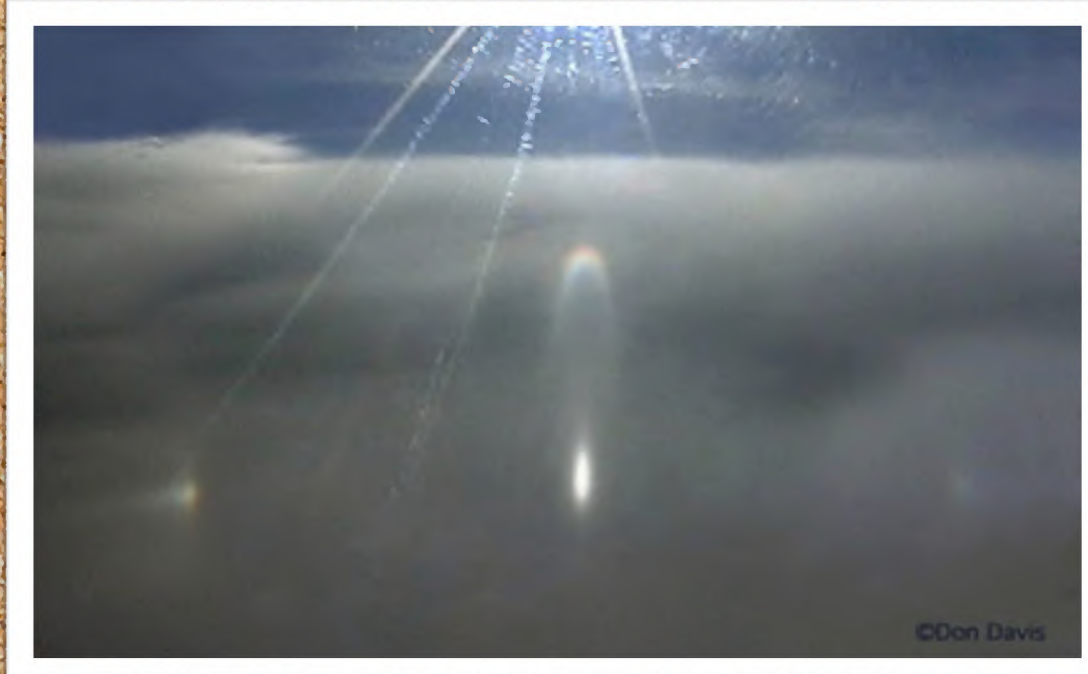
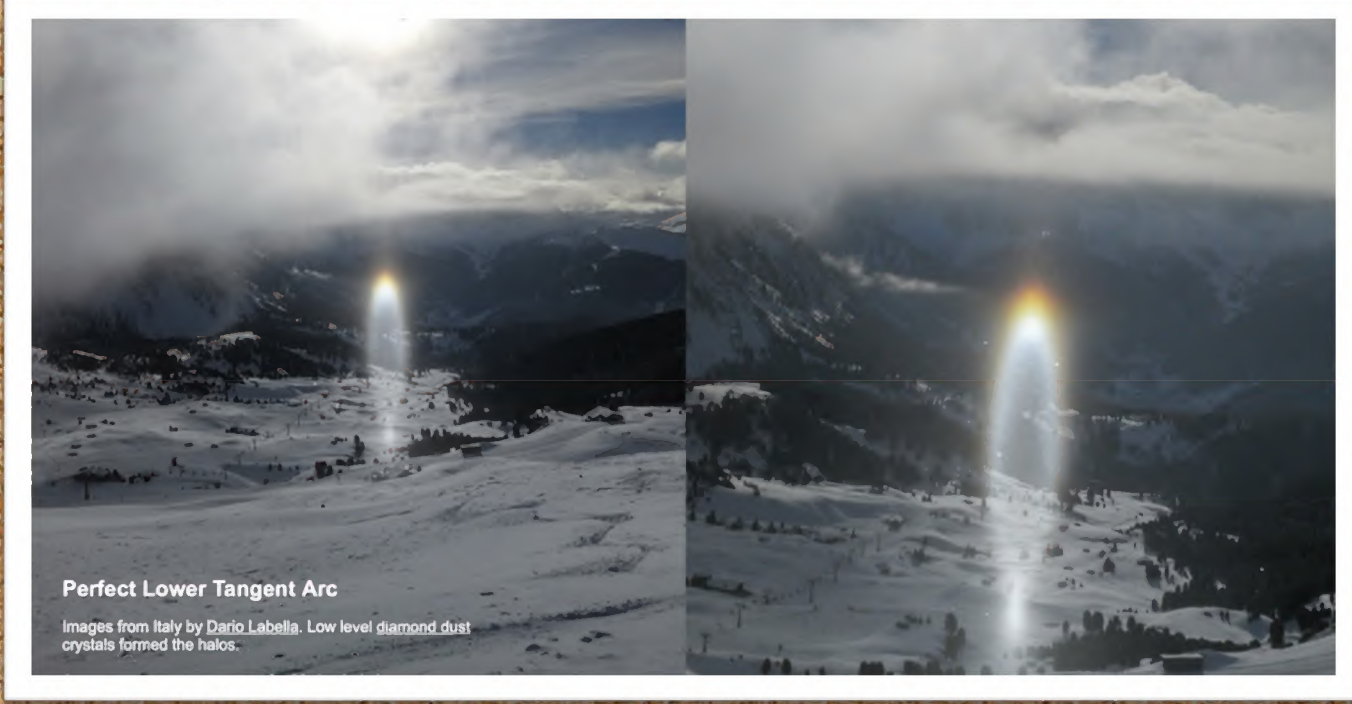
Water Caustics Experiment



focal point

The Parry & Upper Tangent Arcs exhibit the same optical geometry as the focal point

Lower Tangent Arcs



Water Caustics Experiment



Locus (mathematics)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see *Locus* (disambiguation).

In **geometry**, a **locus** (plural: *loci*) (Latin word for "place", "location") is a **set** of all points (commonly, a **line**, a **line segment**, a **curve** or a **surface**), whose location satisfies or is determined by one or more specified conditions.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

Proof of a locus

To prove a geometric shape is the correct locus for a given set of conditions, one generally divides the proof into two stages:<sup>[10]</sup>

- Proof that all the points that satisfy the conditions are on the given shape.
- Proof that all the points on the given shape satisfy the conditions.

LocusPoint Labs/Observatory & Occult Studies 2020

Experiments & investigation by Cassidy O Kring